### THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE SOUTH AS IT 18. THE CONDITION OF GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.

I am an ex-Confederate: one who honestly put full faith in whatever pertained to the doctrine of State Rights, as that was interpreted by Secessionists, I have had my sympathetic, if not my active share, in the endeavor to give these Rights a practical being above a debatable theory. I have been through the affort, as of the effort, and watched its phases while there was probability in its temporary suces, and seen it wane to utter failure. Since that event 1 had an excellent opportunity of surveying the whole field, and testing the condition of things and thoughts onsequent on the collapse. The impressions which have ermed and settled in my mind as the result of all this may eptable, or unimportant, at the present stage

My first experiences, after the die was cast in 1861, were My list experience, after the di-dhered in Alabana and Goorgia. Throughout both these lates a very strong undercurrent flowed from the outset the contest against the extremists North and South of the contest against the extremists North and South. You could go nowhere without, in some form or other, encountering ill-disguised displeasure at the eagerness with which hostilities were invited by Southern leaders, and nowhere that the men who muttered this dissatisfaction against the chiefs of their own section, did not deplore the coercive tendencies of those at the other section. This was particularly the case prior to the attack on Samier. After that it was conceded by all the moderatists that the North could hardly do else than it did, and efforts at coercion were then deemed not only ineritable, but, to some extent, desirable. The Union element which was, by force of circumstances, muffled, som simplered as completely m patriots held down their heads and held ere near him, "Union" was shouted at him to gain none of the sweets of power. And most drisk all, with as unsuinted a devotion as the need thunderns for perpetual separation. They ted or evaded all inducements to do battle, or y defied every attempt at temptation or coercion, few, and were not, in most cases, the shining heir own friends or sympathizers. They were iso true, the politicians of their neighborhoods, the calm past, they stood aloof from the manning statesmen, so, in the storm, they were held se mannifactured statesmen.

as it may seem to you, it is not so much from in either of the States I have now in view, that all purest Umon men of the day can be gathered, the others to possess an unbroken political in-

thers to possess an unbroken political in-ranting that the stigma of "rebel" does y, and granting that the stigma of "rebel" does thach to them, the "reconstructed gentlemen of the who were huddled into the vortex under emotional per pressure, represent, at this moment, the sincerest toot doelle class of Unionists you can find either in its or Alabama. Such men as Alexander Stephans, iterschell V. Johnson, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick g the political better classes are as those again Union as though they were never successfully wood by yen song of session. I doubt if W. L. Yancey ying that he would be found far from the same conthe siren song of session. I doubt if W. L. Yancey was living that he would be found far from the same condition of submissiveness. Henry A. Wise of Virginia is a notable example of the good effect, on that class, of the compulsory acceptance of the destiny of defeat. But, of him I may have something to say when I glance at the spect of things in his own State.

Throughout all the roral districts of Georgia and Alabrase the neonle are clad that things are no worse, and

only gramble at the result, in so far as it has reft them of the property advantages and means of speedily replentish-ing their empty coffers and larders. With very few ex-ceptions the planters accept the situation in good faith and strive, in every way within their power, to cooperate for the material as well as the political and social recon-struction of their section. It is only in the towns and

terms in order to develop, as fully as possible, the
immmense agricultural resources which abound and which
are worthly neglected. I mean as much by the absence
of the best system as by the presence of vast land tracts on
which the husbendman's toil has not even been tried.

With all the advantages claimed by the South for the
lave system of labor, this labor system has, at no time, and,
in no instance, through Georgia and Alabama been pushed
to a tithe of the opportunities which nature lavishly
afforded. The planters now, in places remote from towns,
set more actual labor and of a better order than they ever
before got. It will not be so much owing to the derinage
ments measurable from the sudden change in their labor shorded. The planters now, in places remote from towns, set more actual labor and of a better order than they ever before got. It will not be so much owing to the derangements inseperable from the sudden change in their labor system, as from paneity of means and correlative causes, that there will be any falling off in the crop supplies. I wentere to predict that, with a little judicious annixing of Northern conceptions and skill, as well as the influence of a little capital, the present labor system, corrected by this season's experience, will enable the planters in those States to produce larger and better crop ment year than they ever hoped to realize under the old system. And in this opinion many of these with whom I conversed concur. Notwithstanding this, I am bound to say that the Freedmen's Bureau is not generally popular. To my thinking, it arises from two causes—one that it is nay way connected with the Government; another that the whites displied the idea of not being intrasted with the regulation of the labor question themselves. Not a few to whom I talked on the subject, while openly confessing the first cause, admirted that it was essential to the due adjustment of the matter that the freedmen should be in this sort of pupilage for a year or so. My own idea is that it would fare the shall with both employer and employed were it otherwise than it at present is. At first very sore on the emblect, the planters are daily getting more and sore recentled. At first in confusion, the blacks are growing every moment more familiar with their position, and taking to it highly when it is diversed of the sclusions which were edled. At first in confusion, the blacks are growing every moment more familiar with their position, and taking to it hindly, when it is divested of the delusions which were featered on the occasion of their liberation. kindly, when it is divested of the delusions which were featered on the occasion of their liberation. It is folly to presend, as I have seen it set forth, that the negroes are not universally delighted with their liberty. I have not just met with one in these States who would take any terms for a return to the most favorable condition of bendage. True enough, they are not all very contented, and many of them are worse off than they ever were as always, but, that would not incide even the worst off to be again emiliated. Of this, and facts germain to it, I shall have have to accompany to another communication. more to say in another communication.

# SOUTH CAROLINA.

EDUCATION-POYERTY OF THE PEOPLE-THE LEGISLA TURE.

CHARLESTON, S. W., Sept. 20, 1866. A better feeling is prevailing on the subject of educating the people of this State, black and white. From many districts come applications for assistance in establishing schools for the colored people, and the Nerthern teachers. schools for the colored people, and the Nethern Leaching are being better treated, while many Senthern ladies are found willing to engage in this, a hitle while age, discountable business. The Freedmen's Burean new directs its attention mainly to this point, and Gez. Hayard asserts that it is here the Burean will be most usefully employed. The poverty of the people in many sections is traly heartrending. The Legislature has an yet made as a fivial of the relief of those whose crops have falled. The vision for the relief of those whose crops have falled. The vision for the relief of those whose crops have falled. The vision for the relief of those whose crops have falled. The vision for the rolled of those whose crops have falled. The Legislature to buy 200,000 bushels of cera, but that would be but a drop in the bucket.

Legislature to buy 200,000 bushels of corn, but that would be but a drop in the bucket.

The Legislature has been in extra assistation for two weeks, and has been mostly engaged in discussing some mentals whereby the chivalry may occupe the payment of their debts. Defortunately for them the Constitution of the United States stands in the way of repudiation. A Mr. Tilman recently introduced a singular proposition, viz.: to vest in the parties who sold the stares all rights as to any compensation which may be rapide for the removament of the re-

fresh meat of any kind, poultry of any kind, enimal of any kind, or any other product of a farm, without having written evidence from such employer or some person authorized by him, or from the District Judge or a Magistrate that he has a right to sell such product; and if any person shall, directly or indirectly, purchase any such product from such person, without such written evidence, the purchaser and seller shall each be gailty of a misdemennor. The purchaser, upon conviction of any such offense, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$500, and to suffer inpurisonners not exceeding \$500,

of any such offenses, shall be findle to a fine not exceeding 4.50, and to suffer imprisonment not exceeding 12 months.

Comment on such legislation is unnecessary.

The following is the bill to "Define the term persons of color," and to "declare the rights of such persons" which has passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 11:

SEC 1. Be it enacted, 4c, that every person in whose veins there is one-eighth or more of negro blood shall be deemed a person of color.

That persons of color shall have the right to make

THE EFFECTS OF MAINE THUNDER IN CHARLESTON-THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT-CIVIL WAR IN THE NORTH HOPED FOR.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 19, 1866. For several days after the news of the Maine election was received here The News and Courier were ominously silent. Yesterday The News contained an article intimat silent. Yesterday The News contained an article intimating that the political situation would compel the President and the South to accept the Constitutional Amendment as a final adjustment of our difficulties. The News of course did not openly say that South Carolina should take that course, but it is looked upon here as a feeler for public opinion. The Washington Correspondent of The Courser condemns Gov. Orr, for not submitting the amendment to the extra session of the Legislature now sitting—suggesting that it is well enough to let people know what is required of them. These gentry have heretofore looked upon the Amendment as dead, but now they are beginning to turn to it as their salvation from greater demands.

hand. They had made themselves sure that the August Convention had convinced the North that there was no need of farther granuleses from the South. The Southern delegates had used there the same easily melded doughtaces that they had controlled better the war, and returned confident that ere long they would again dictate the polity of the nation. Now they are drawing to hear from Pennsylvane, Ohio, and Iridians.

Among Northern wen the effect is as decided; but they are full of joy and hope. They feel that they can now expect to be proceed and have a sense of security to which they have been long strangers. It would have done your learn tood to see the give with which they congratained

### TEXAS.

HOW BEBELLION IS RECONSTRUCTED IN THEAS. NEAR INDIANGLA Texas, July 30, 1865.

The paternal Government of the United States has still few weak adherents here among a multitude of enemies. In this portion of Texas, I am well satisfied, from my daily intercourse with the people, that as a bedy they hate the General Government, and regard it as illustrary does Apr General Government, and regard it as Plangary does Acs-tria—a foreign tyranny, and abominable usurpation, only to be borne so long as maintained by superior force, and to be resisted in every way and on all favorable occasions. True loyalty in Texas is a sugma, and every person professing it is looked upon as a traitor to the such-suggest South, and unless reconstruction be effected on such terms as will give a predominance of political power to the really

their No, there friends, is paralleled only by the entrance of the old serpent into the Garden of Eden, and is traught with eternal evils.

The old flag is despised as an emblem of operassion. It is true United States officers are frequently courted and fawned upon, but it is only for the purpose of obtaining favors or making favorable impressions; for they are really no more respected than the freedmen; though they are really no more respected than the freedmen; though they are really no more respected than the freedmen; though they are really no more respected than the freedmen; though they are really no more respected than the freedmen; though they are really no more respected than the freedmen; though they are really no more respected than the freedmen; though they are really no more respected than the freedmen; though they have come fattered by the worst. Secessionists into a belief that Kebels are Unionists. Hostile feelings to our Government crop out all around. In every movement, public or prevate; in all matters, foreign and domestic, whenever and wherever an opportunity offers, a pelist, an arrow, or a bombised is thrown with the aim to insult, wound or demolish our social fabric, as circumstances offer. Kewssuppers recently contained the report that Austria had offered to code Venetia to Prance. People here congrutulated themselves and suit "Now the European difficulties will be settled, and Nepoleon will be free to uphoid its will be settled, and Nepoleon will be free to uphoid in Mexico, because it is wounding to the price of the United States, and an enemy to republican principles. I much fear that reconstruction may be ministened in Mexico, because it is wounding to the price of the United States, and an enemy to republican principles. I much fear that reconstruction may be allowed on too easy terms, and the Government thereby pass into the hands of the traiters who were but yesterday meving heaves and earth for its desired.

At short intervals, for the last few months, I have publicated attribut

in the late Robel States.

The freedmen in this county are well behaved, and conduct their affairs as well as poor white men, and are, on the whole, more industrious. It is an astonishing act that those beings who were but recently in the most dethat those beings whe were but recently in the most de-graded and degrading scale of human existence, without any knewledge of the laws or restraints of society, have, on being subdarfy released from the bondage in which they were hern, conducted themselves with a decorum which would begar any rural people.

The Res. G. M. Hillyer, editor of The Natches Cancier, visited Jeff. Davis on Sept. 7, and has published an account of the interview. We quote what he says of the

course of the interview. We quote what he says of the prisoner's physical condition:

It would be difficult for an old friend of Mr. Daris to recognize him, were he not presented to thin as the great State Brissary. Equadated to the extreme shows to writing a sireless, little left but a great and stately form; a gray beard coyeding that become its and theathert of meant, which is abled large bus given its and theathert is notion; an eye undimmed, and foll of the fire of intellect; be set sight pass upon a gray bear coyeding that is until the following them is not that in writing he is obliged to see a cone, and the arm of a friend or attendant. The writer does not show what a siceleton wright. Adds to pounds to any acclaim man's report on the suggest or attendant. The writer does not show what a siceleton wright. Adds to pounds to any acclaim man's report on the suggest as a tensic writing on the receivant on his over integring and as the God trians favor and mercy, with beautiful singlicity, he asks at more sours than the imprisoned Daniel did Mr. Davis and the Prisoner's steps totter as he welked like yet writer does not ascentiated. His law is entired in the cuttome, without superitie and without hope, he is gradually going down to the long home where a million of maniy and wipsonly tears will follow him. The first chill, the first attack of any shear disease, will carry him away to the great take of any supernity tears will follow him. The first chill, the first attack of any shear disease. Will carry him away to the great take of any shear disease, will carry him away to the great take of any shear disease. Will carry him away to the great take of any shear disease, will carry him away to the great take of any shear disease. Will carry him away to the great take of any shear disease, will carry him away to the great take of any shear disease. The shear of the state he had not shear in the carry that he are a prisency, to complain of. During the day he has little, except as prisency, to complain of. During which is possible to give a proy bend of the product show it is not construct the product shows it is not construct the product the product shows it is not construct the product shows it is not construct the product shows it is not construct the product the product shows it is not construct the product the product shows it is not construct the product the product shows it is not construct the product the product shows it is not construct the product the product shows it is not construct the product the product shows it is not construct the product the product the product shows it is not construct the product the product

sacrificed to solve a great political embarrassment. Like the man who drew the elaphant in a lottery, the Government knows soon in factories Saturday night, after the hands wuz paid not what to do with him—shend not beach, less renorseless than power, consign him to a tente which will be hallowed for ages as that of a martyr sacrificed for a people!

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

Washington, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Burcan for Northern Alabama, who is now in Washington, says the people of that section are anxious for a peaceful seitlement of all National difficulties, and accept the present condition of alliairs is good faith. Their treatment of the Freedmen is humane and honorable, and they entertain no malice toward Northern men who are not offensive. Business is being reëstablished, and they entertain no malice toward Northern men who are not offensive. Business is being reëstablished, and they entertain no malice toward Northern men who are not offensive. Business is being reëstablished, and they entertain no malice toward Northern men who are not offensive. Business is being reëstablished, and they entertain no malice toward Northern men who are not offensive. Business is being reëstablished, and they entertain no malice toward Northern men who are not offensive. Business is being reëstablished, and they entertain no malice toward Northern men who are not offensive. Business is being reëstablished, so the polarity of the Freedmen is humane and honorable, and they entertain no malice toward Northern men who are not offensive. Business is being reëstablished, so the polarity of the Freedmen is humane and honorable plantations have produced beautifully, and enter-Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1866.
Brevet-Major J. Jones, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for Northern Alabama, who is now in Washington, says the people of that section are anxious for a penceful seutlement of all National difficulties, and accept the present condition of affairs in good faith. Their treatment of the Freedmen is humane and honorable, and they entertein no malice toward Northern men who are not offensive. Business is being reëstablished, and the plantations have produced bountifully, and enterprising men from the North are prospering.

SHOOTING A NEGRO FOR SPORT.

A correspondent informed us that three men, two whites and a negro, residing near Holly Springs, Miss., were recently returning from Memphis. They stopped for dinner t a bridge on Cold Water Creek, when the white men orlong to the chivalry of that section of the country. They claim to have fired upon the negro in sport, as a mere matter of pastime.

ENGLITS OF THE GOLDEN CLOCK.

The following advertisement from the New-Orleans papers indicates that the treasomable order of the Knights of

## THE FREEDMEN.

COLORED PERACHER ASSASSINATED IN MISSISSIPPI The following report of the cowardly and infomous ander of an impocent man at Coffeeville, Miss., void of offeres, cave that of instructing his people, is but another samifestation of "My policy" in the South. "Murder the continues, the Prevident is with as," is the watchword

From The Toledo Book.

From The Toledo Book.

Poor Gures. Convenues at X. Roads, ?

(which is in the Stati uv Keatneky), Sept. 20, 1895. ?

I waz sant for to come to Washington from my confortable quarters at the Post-Offis, to attend the convension of sich soldiers and asilors us the United States exhibsts in a Union of 36 States, and who have sworn allegiase to a flog with 36 stars onto it, at Cleardand. My estement and life-long friend and co-laborer, the Rev. Heary Ward Beccher, wux to hev bin the chapin us the convension, but he failed us, and it was decided in a Cabinet meeting that I shood take his piace. I didn't see the mesersity us herin a chapim at every little convension of our party, and so stated, but Seward remarked, with a groun, that if ever there was a party, since parties waz invented, which needed provin for, ours was that party—"and Purson," sed he, glancing at a list us delegate, "of you ker any agonize patitions, any prayers of extra fervency, offer them up for these fellers. Ef there is any efficacy in prayer, it's my honest, unbiased opinion that their never was in the history of the world, nor never will be agin, sich a magnificent chance to make it manifest. Try yourself particularly on Custer—the after all, centinyood he, in a musin, abstracted sort us a way wich he's fallon into lately, "the follow is sich a triffin bein that he reely kin hardly be held sponsible for what he's doin, and the belance us em, good Hereas, they'r mostly draw to it by hunger"—and the Secretary manufered on such in about "60 days" and "90 days," payin no more attention to the rest us us than ex ef we winn't there at all.

So recevin transportashon and sufficient memory from

attention to the rest of use than exist we wind there at all.

So receive transportanten and sufficient money from the source services fund for expenses, I departed for Ciercland, and after a tejus trip that an Ablian country I arrived there. My thots were gloomy beyond expression. I had recently gone through this same country at chapling to the Prosideotial tour, and every standard had its pessodiar onjections transmission. Here was where the chosen for Grant were verificated, with mary a most for this Register were verificated, with mary a most for this Register, there was where the peasantry into in his is soo when he went thru with the regist ritocal us present in the someticosts and the day with 30 stars ento it, to a decettisk assessment there was but why recount my suffering. Why harrow up the public bosom or iscentate the public wind? Saffice to say I endoured it—suffice to say that I had strength left to ride up Bank street in Claveland, the seen us the most await insult the Eggsecutive ever reserved.

"It ain't a Assessorship, I want," gez he, "I hev devoted myself to the task uv bindin up the wounds uv my beved country.
Did you step snybody very much from inflinctin them

"Did you step anybody very inten from maintent teems sed wounds?" nuranized I.

"An ef I accept the Post Offis in my native village wich I hev bin solisaited se strongly to take that I hev finally yielded, I do it only that I may devote my few remainin energies wholly to the great cause by restorin the 36 States to their normal posishens onto the flag with the 35 stars onto it, in spite of the Judis Island to the property of the start of the s

It was deeined necessary to see uv what we was com-posed, whereupon Kernel K. , who is new Collector are Revenue in Illinov, asked of there was any man in the room who had been a prizeer doorin the late fratricidie. room who had been a primer doorn the late hadread sides ringie. A gentleman my perhaps thirty arone and said he wiz. He had bin taken three times, and wuz altogether 18 months in doorance vile in three different prizes. Caster fell on his neck and asked him, agitatidly, of his wuz shoot—quite shoot, after sufferin all that, that he

when anory—quite shoor, after sufferin all that, that he supported the policy of the President? Are you quite shoor!—quite shoor!"

"I am," returned the phenomenon, "I stand by Andrew Johnson and his policy, and I don's want no office!"
"Hey you got wan!" should they all in kerus.
"Nary!" sed he; "with me it is a matter of principle."
"Wat prizze war you incorporated in!" asked I, lookin at him with wonder.

"Wat prime wat you measterated it?" asked 1, loosin at him with wonder.

"Fust at Camp Moston, then at Camp Douglas, and finally at Johnson's Island?" Custer droot him, and the rest remarked that while they hed a very helithy opinion we him, they gue sood he better not measten his presence, or consider hisself a delegate. Ez giarous foes they loved him ruther better than a brother, yet, as the call didn't quite incloed him, the there was a delightful oneass between &m, yet, of 'twuz all the same, he hed better not announce hisself. He was from Kentucky, I naterward ascertained.

Wat prime wat you measter his asked 1, loosin what cles cood we heve dun! We are high toned and can't stand everything. These niggers had no right to irruthe use by their presence. They knowed our techngs on the subject, and by buyin land and remainin in the visinity, they kindled the frame which resulted exit did. Ez they didn't quite incloed him, the there was a delightful oneass between &m, yet, of 'twuz all the same, he hed better not announce hisself. He was from Kentucky, I naterward ascertained.

Potrock recovered, and with the Yankeeshoohnaru who was a tecchia the niggers, left for the North yestenday. The years well for the forbeauance or our people that they was permitted to depart at all.

The next mornin, suthin over two bundred more arriv, The next mornin, suthin ever two bundred more array, and the delegacions bein all in, it was decided to go on with the show. A big text hed bin brought on from Bosten, to accommodate the expected crowd, and quite an animated discussion arose ex to wich corner us it the convension was to eckepy. This settled, the binnin was begun. Gen. Wood was made temporary chairman, to wich hannor he responded in a clekent extemporaneous speech, wich he read from manuscript, and we adjourned for din-

wich he read from manuscript, and we adjourned for dinner.

The dinner hour was spent in cancenges privately in one
uv the pariors uv the hotel. The Casirman asked who
shoold make speeches after dinner, wen every man uv em
pulled from his right side coat pocket a roll uv manuscript
and sed he hed detted down a few ijees which he had
conclouded to present extemporaneously to the Convenshun. That Babel over, the Chairman sed he persoomed
some one shoud be selected to prepare a address, whereupon every delegate rose and police a roll of manuscript
from his left side coat pocket, and said he hed detted
down a few ijees on the situation which he proposed to
present, et settry. This occasioned another shindy, wen
the Chairman remarked "resolushens," when every delegate rese, polit d a roll of manuscript from his right breast
coat pocket, and sed he had jotted down a few ijees wich,
etc.

I stood it will some one mentioned me as Chaplain to the expedition West, when the pressure becam uncadarable. They aposed I was keeper my the President's conscience and I had not a minit's peace after that. In vain I ashoored est that there being no con eigenees about the White House, no one could hold sich a offis-in vain I ashoored on that I had no influence with his Majesty. Two-thirds of em pulled applicashens for places they wanted from the left breast coa pocket, and insisted on my facin em and seein that they was appinted. I told em that I cosed do nothin for them, but they laft me to skore. You are just the style ox man, 'they say, 'who had inflooched with His Eggelency, and you must do it.' Hemmed in, there was but one way ay escape, and that way I took. Secan a capual suck, wich, by the way, belonged to a delegate (I took at to give my self the look of a traveler), I rushed to the depast and startled home, entirely setting that of Cerebind my be taken as a sample, the less His Majesty depends on soljers, the bester.

twich is Postmoster,)

The standard for the control of the

if hadn't bin for their black faces they wood have passed for folks.

Our people become indigmant, and ez soon ex I returned, I was rejuested to call a meetin to consider the matter, which I of course, dist.

The horn waz lootid, and the entire Corners waz assimbled, egase-pting the Illinov stors-keeper, who didn't attend to in much. I stated briefly and elekeculty (I her improved in public speakin sense I hered His Serene Highness, Andreo the I, all the way from Washington to Looisville, and asked the brethren to see their minds.

Squire Gavit had observed the progress av them niggers with the most profoundest slam. He had noticed on comin to the Corners dressed better nor his family dressed, and callin the produx uv their lands to that wretch—

At this point the Illinoy store-keeper come in, and the they hed had out for clothes and books two hundred dollars in each, leavin em one hundred and seventy five dollars in each, which was more money than he hed made sense the secursed Linkin passed the emancipashen proclamation. And what hed driv the iron into his soul wuz the fact that one of them niggers wuz has nigger. "The money they hav," pursood the Squire, "is MY MONEY; that man worth \$1,500 is my man; his wife is my woman; her children my children—"
"That's literal fact," shouted Joe Bigler, a drunken

esturned Confederate sajer, "they her your nose est motly, and theyr's the meanest yaller brats in the settle ment."
This unhappy remark endid in a slite unpleasantness

which remited is the Squire's bein carted out minus one car, and his mose sunshed. Joseph remarked that he wentid to git at him ever sense he woodn't lend him a half a dollar two nouths ago. He was new satisfied, and hoped this little episode woodn't may the harmony uv the

a proclaimin the Holy Bible by teachin his child to read it! Kin this be endoored? the Deekin asked.

Deekin Parkins sed he must bear his unworthy testimony agin these disturbers. They hed, he knowd whereof he spoke, hired a female woman from Massachusetts to teach their children! He hed bin in their skoolroom and with his own eyes witnessed it.

Bascom, the grocery-keeper, hed bin shocked at their conduct. He waz convinct that a nigger waz a beast. They come to the corners to sell the produx of their lands—do they leave their money at his bar? Nary! They spend some uv it at the store uv a disorganizer from Illinory, who is here interfering with the biznes uv troo Southern men, but he hed never seed one uv em inside his door. He hed no pashence with em, and believed that suthin should be done to rid the community uv sich yooseless inhabitance. Ef they ever git votes they'r agin us. No man who dodges my bar over votes stagight Dimocrisy.

Gineral Punt moved that this meetin do townat proceed to the settlement and clean em out. They war a reproach to Kentucky. Of course, ez they were heathens and savages, sich goods ez they hed wood fall to the righteons, uv whom we waz which, and he insisted upon a fair divide. All he wanted wuz a bureau and a set uv chairs he hed seen.

The motion wuz amended to include Pollock, the Illinov store-keeper, and it waz at wusts acted upon.
Follock wuz reconstructed first. Filled with zeal for

finally yielded, I do it only that I may devote my few remainin energies wholly to the great cause by restorin the 36 States to their normal possisions outo the flag with the 36 state onto it, in spite of the Judis Iskaniots wich, et I am whom, wat is the Savior and where is..."

Persecvin that the unfortunate man had got into the middle uv a quotashen from a speech uv our noble and patrictic President, and knowin his intellek wazn't befty enough to git it off jist as it was originally delivered, I took him by the threat and sket of the flood uv his clokence.

"He quiet, yoo idiot," remarked I soothingly to him, you'll git your appointment, becorfor the the first time in the history ave this or any other Republic, there's a market for just sich men as yoo, but all this blather won't fetch it a minit sooner."

"Good Lord" that I, ez I turned away, "wat a President A. J. is, to hev to buy no sick catile! Wat a Postmaster he must be whose gineral cussedness turns my stammick".

It was deemed necessary to see uv what we wuz com-

cied when the righteous zeal my mix next door beighbor. Pettun, biled over and he struck her. He. hisband, forgettin his color, struck Pettus and the cythage will completed. A NIGGER HER RAISED HIS HARD ACL: A WHITE

MAN.
The insulted Caucashen blood riz and in sess than a The insulted Caucashen blood ris, and in less than a minit the badies uv six male. Ethiopians was a daught in the air, and the bodies uv six Ethiopians was a daught in the air, and the bodies uv six Ethiopian winnin waz laying prostrate on the earth. The children waz spared, for they waz still roung, and not hevin but taught to read so far that they could not forget it if kept carefully from books, they kin be brought no in the proper speer, or servance to their brothern. (By the way the inspared writer must hey yoosed this word "brethern" in this connection figeratively. The nigger being a beast cannot be our brother, Some may censure as for too much zeal in this matter, but what clase cood we key dun! We are kich toned and can't stand everything. Those niggers had no right to irratate

PETROLEUM V. NASEY, P. M. (which is postmaster.) (and likewise late chaplin to the expedisinn.)

## RELIGIOUS.

THE AMERICAN BOARD AT PITTSFIELD. SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS-INTERESTING EXERCISES. From Our Special Correspondent.
Prinsfinio, Muss., Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866.

Upon the reopening of the church this morning the crowd that made its appearance gave evidence that this is one of the largest, if not quite the largest, of all the meet ings of the Board. The early prayer meetings were largely attended in Dr.Todd's and the Methodist Churches, President Kitchell of Middlebury College and the Rev.

President kitchell of Minarchary College and the Kev.

Dr. Adams of your city presiding at the two respectively.

In the morning session, the first business was the consideration of a report presented from a last y ar's committee on corporate membership. The report recommended that the number of members should continue to be restricted to 150, that the election of new members from the various States of the Union should be according to the

stricted to 130, that the election of new memors from the various States of the Union should be according to the sums of money given from those States.

The papers were presented upon the subject of interference in missions; the second detailing minutely the dishonorable course of Bishop States of Honoldu, Sandwich Islands, in his entering that prooccupied field and misrepresenting to his utmost the character and the results of the American missions. The report went to the Special to committee. Special Committee.

### APTERNOON SESSION. The afternoon session was the occasion of an event

pocked. A proof of the crowd here may be given in the fact that 156 people have to go to South Adams, 20 miles off, for accommodations. The discomingto of the weather, however, have been materially relieved to us of the press, by the especial coartesies extended us by the proprietors of The Berkebure Eagle here. Every facility which could cheer a reporture heart is at our disposal, and I take this occasion to acknowledge the kindness both of these gentlemen and of the level committee of arrangements for many fives.

The Rev. S. T. Scalpe, of Easthoundton, made a telling speech, condensing the too common fear of crises. We had, he said, been treading a national crisis, six weeks ago, and were faring that God had forsaken as; but when the day broke forth away of in the East we lind taken new courage, and located to hope mere earnessly, as we should in the cases as well. The tremendous burst of enthus as which velocined his allusion to the Maine election told the political temper of the Heard and of the audience; and not less that which greeted a remark made in the same discussion by President Fisher, when commending the visitation of the colleges and seminaries. He said that in doing this are should have a "policy," which we might hope would be acceptable to God and therefore succeed.

The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned till 8 o'check to-merrew. The Rev. S. T. Scelye, of Easthompton, made a telling

THERMAY-RESOLUTIONS ON THE CONDITION OF THE

The Board met at 9 o'clock this morning, and was contract with junger by the Rev. Dr. Lindley,
The following letter was received from Dr. Andersen, and was and read.

piness—into mountains of holiness and habitations of our glo-rious Sovereign—the one only true and everliving God.

Resolved, That in view of the providence of God which has laid upon this generation the duty of instruction the descend-ents of the African race in this country, this board heartily encourage all who and benevolent endeavors to extend the benefits of education to the Freedmen, and especially the establishment of means of extending to them the benefits of Colleginate and Theological training as the reliable sgency for providing them with competent teachers, and procedures of the gospel, and of preparing them to engage in the exangelization of the African continent, a work to which are best sentiments carnessly incline us, and one which, under the present mode of operation is, and must be, slow and discouraging.

CLOSING SESSIONS-THE HONOLULU MISSION.

As the "profracted meeting" of the Board draws to its close, the interest deepens. A very interesting meeting was hold last evening at the South Church, presided over by Gov. Buckingham, and addressed by the Rev. Drs. Fisher, Calhoun and Storrs.

Dr. Calhoun, who has made his residence in Syria for over 30 years, entertained us with a supplier account. Dr. Calbenn, who has made his restricted in Synano-over 30 years, entertained us with a running account of many of the experiences in that far-off land, and was fol-lowed by the Rev. Dr. Storrs. The latter gentleman found much to hope for in the events of the past few years upon the European continent.

CLOSING EXERCISES TO-DAY.

A small amount of business remained to be transacted this morning.

this morning.

Ex-Secretary Anderson also sent in a letter, which was I Ex-Secretary Anderson also sent in a letter, which was read, reiterating his thanks for the estoom which has been so abundantly manifested for his long and usoful services. The minutes of the various sessions were approved.

After addresses from a number of returned Missionaries, resolutions of thanks for favors extended were adopted, and the President briefly spoke the usual farewells, followed by Dr. Todd.

In the usual form, the meeting was adjourned to meet in the City of Buffulo, N. Y., on the first Tuesday in October of next year; the sermon to be preached by the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., of New-York City, or the Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D. D., of St. Louis, siternate.

### AGRICULTURAL.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY (N. Y.) FAIR.

From Our Special Correspondent.
POTEDAM, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1800 We have just returned from Canton, the county scat of St. Lawrence County, in attendance upon the St. Law-rence County Agricultural Society, which closed to-day,

having been in session since Totals The Society originally designated Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday (Sept. 25, 20 and 27), as the days for bolding the Pair. Owing to the drively min which lasted all through Tuesday, the Society very properly extended the

through Fuesday, the Society very property extended the Fair through Fieldy. The bair throughout, with the exception of Teesday, was very largely attended.

The exhibitions of a live, horses undeattle were exceedingly good. Floral and Mechanics' Hall, fruit, vegetables and the races were hardly more than insidding. This is owing, in a crost decree, to be wast amount of min and weather antisyomhic to growth and harvest, which has rendered this locality despondent for the past two months or more. There is a great deal of grass in Northern New-York yet munt.

There are formers in this locality who have 30, 40 and 50 acres which they have not been able to cut, and can hardly get on to their mendows now for we have had a few pleasant days of late with their machines. On the whole, considering the extreme unpropitionsness of the latter part of the season, the achibition upon the ground was worthy the active and intelligent farmers, mechanics, e.c., of St. Lawrence.

&c., of St. Lawrence.
Gev. Fenton and Quartermaster-Gen. Merritt of his

staff, arrived on the noon train and, at the solicitation of the Society, stepped off. At the earnest request of the President, other officers of the Society, and in fact all present, shout 2 p. m., the Governor made an able and ac-ceptable impromptu Agricultural speech under the auspices of the Society. He was warmly received and loudly ap-

of the Society. He was warmly received and loudly applanded.

About 5 p. m. the Governor took private conveyance for this little village of Potsdam—the home of Gen. Merritt—II miles north of Canton.

At 8 o clock some 3,000 of the friends of the Governor and the principles he represents (which includes everybody in Potsdam, you know) together with the Potsdam Band and Glee Club, were assembled in front of the American. The Governor came out on to the verands, and the multitudinous 'cries and cheers for the Governor," and made a universally conceded happ; and well-timed speech. He, in a very terse and gentlemanly manner, analyzed and discussed the issues of the pending canvaes.

After three cheers for the present and fathere Governor of the State of New-York, an opportunity was given to meet and shake hands with the Governor, which was hailed and accepted by all. If the Governor don't hear from Potsdam before, we will "s and him down a verdict which will please him," on the 6th day of November.

This forencon the Governor visited St. Lawrence Academy, one of the oldest academies in the State, located in this village. It now has 200 students in attendance. He was received by the President and Board of Trustees about 11 o'clock. We could harely conceive of a more becoming and scholarly speech than he made to the students on being presented to them. Not among the least interesting occurrence was the presentation of a beautiful bouquet to the Governor by the lady students of the Academy. The Governor expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the students and Academy. The Board of Trustees, teachers and students accompanied him to the train, where the citizens had assembled also to pay him their respects. He left for Albany via Vermont at 12:02.

cattle was very good, and the "Hall" was tolerably well filled.

Among the most prominent exhibitors of stock is Mr. Plunkett of Hiusdale, who has a remarkably fine herd of buils, etc., on the ground. Next to him comes Mr. Allen of Pittshild. The display of sheep and swine was very good indeed, are ahead of any previous year. In the 'Hall' the exhibition was fair, and nothing more. Vegetables were above par decidedly, but fraits had to take a

# CUBA.

TRADE WITH CVBA-THE RECENT DECREE OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WARRINGTON, October 3, 1866.

in Cuba is doemed to a chronic state of inertia that no palliative can cure.

This system, which paralyzes the agriculture and industry of the most prolific and wealthiest island in the world is now the object of a lively criticism in the Parisian press. Some newspapers, believing they have found a way to strike the evil at the root, have proposed that the French Government should raise an additional tax on the sugar of Cuba until the traffic on lemma firsh still going on, and the apprenticeship system which, under pretext of liberating the captured regime virtually puts him into bondage, should be abolished. These sentiments of the French press have found an echo in Washington, and it is now intended to introduce in Congress a bill products raised in Cuba until the laws concerning the suppression